TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1881.

Amusements To-day. Abbey's Park Theater-Prest, the Americal Mijon Opera Mouse—(lilvette. Mooth's Theotre—Voyagers in Southern Seas. Boath's Theotee—Veyagers in Southers Seas.

Bunnell's Museum —Provings and Sh st.

Daly's Theatre—Cinderella at School.

Grand Opera Homae—Frita in Ireland.

Boverly's 14th St. Theotee—Our Goldins.

Boverly's 5th Av. a hentre—That Man from Cattarangu Maverty's Nible's Garden-Black Crock.

Maverly's Nihle's Garden-Black Cross.

Hadison Square Garden-Barnun's Show. Malines.

Hadison Square Theatre-Hard Kirks.

Handard Theatre-Buller Taylor.

Han Francisco Minitrels-Broadway and 20th at.

Fleatre Comique-Mullgan's Siver Westling.

Fany Pantor's Theatre-Olivetts. Malines.

Union Square Theatre-Ville. Malines.

Union Square Theatre-Syrno Capr. Swattness's Theatre-A Scrap of Paper. Windsor Theatre-Richellen.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock,

Stanley Jay Gould Matthews.

Mr. ASHMEAD BARTLETT had the words BURDETT-COUTTS added to his name before his marriage; and if Mr. STANLEY MAT-THEWS Is to be confirmed as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States it ought to be made a condition precedent that he GOULD MATTHEWS, as more accurately and fully descriptive of the real person who in case of his confirmation is to assume the

It is said that Gen. GARFIELD has at heart the confirmation of this nomination. We shall have a chance to see how much power a new Administration can put forth in the way of controlling votes in the Senate.

Fragrant flowers from the White House conservatory, consulships, appointments to post offices, and so on, all to buy votes for an unworthy candidate for the Supreme

Will It work? We shall see.

The Meaning of It.

We have observed in some journals, which are so independent that they lean over to manifest it, a disposition to treat the Demoeratic resistance to the Republican programme respecting the officers of the Senate as a petty affair.

This would be true if the contest related only to the offices to be disposed of, in which case the spectacle of the whole Senatorial representation of a great party struggling over these clerkships would be disgraceful, albeit not more so to one side than to the other. But we understand the purpose of the Democrats to be to show the country the true nature of the infamous compact of the Republicans with MAHONE; and when that is accomplished, the opposition will

cease. Is this a matter of no consequence? It has already appeared that the hold of MAHONE upon the Republican molety of the Senate is such that he can compel them to obstruct the public business, and lay every other concern aside, until they have made his friend Gornam Secretary, and the Confederate repudiator, RIDDLEBERGER, Sergeantat-Arms; and that behind all this is a further bargain with the Administration to lend its aid to Manone in his shameless endeavor to dishonor the State of Virginia and swindle her creditors.

A Great Mistake.

The public will learn with astonishment that the new military code which has just been presented to the Legislature by the Adjutant-General of this State proposes to do away almost wholly with rifle practice by the National Guard.

In the National Guard Itself, this purpos of the State authorities has been for some time foreseen. Gov. Cornell is credited with holding the opinion that, as militia are not professional soldlery, it is a waste of time to teach them to be expert marksmen. In his last annual report Adjutant-General Townsend recommended the abolition of the State aid to ranges, the marksman badges, and all prizes for competitive shooting, and even the suspension of practice firing until it could be done in camp.

The course thus recommended has been carried out to the letter. The aid extended by the State to its rifle ranges, about thirty in number, has been withdrawn. Official notice has been given that the marksman's badges will no longer be issued, and now comes the new military code, abolishing the Department of Rifle Practice, repealing the present law authorizing State and division prizes, and doing away with all State matches, and in fact all shooting, unless, indeed, some remnant of it may possibly be saved under an indefinite reservation as to practice in the proposed annual camps. As the camp grounds are not yet purchased. and there is no immediate prospect of their purchase, this proposal means the rupture and probably the permanent destruction of the admirable rifle-shooting system of our National Guard.

Against this innovation every publicspirited chezen snower protest. It is an innovation that throws away the garnered fruits of ten years' labor, contradicts all the lessons of experience, and has not even the excuse of temporary necessity to plead in Its favor.

Ten years ago the average National Guardsman could not hit a barn door at fifty yards' distance, and was more afraid of the rifle he carried than a rioter was of him. Since that time, by the institution of the Department of Rifle Practice, the system of class firing, the stimulus derived from the division and State rifle matches, and above all by the establishment of the marksman's badge, the National Guard of New York State has become the best shooting organization of its size in the world, and an effective military body.

The success which the National Guardsmen of New York attained, solely through these methods, forced the regular army to follow and copy them, until now their entire system of instruction, including not only the class firing but the competitive matches and the marksman's badge itself, is familiar In every little post where a company of regulars is found.

In all other States having an organized militia the example set by New York in rifle practice has also been followed, and with like beneficial results. This State has in fact been the pioneer in the most important military reform of the day. And its effect has not been felt here alone. Those who are familiar with military affairs in other countries do not hesitate to say that the wonderful marksmanship and the sus ceptibility to disciplined organization which have been exhibited by our riflemen in the famous world's championship small-bore matches, have created upon foreign nations an impression of military strength and efficiency in the United States such as could not be given by raising and maintaining a regular army of lifty thousand or even a

ing at the place of its foundation the skilled marksmanship of our citizen soldiery.

The expense of rifle practice in this State is said, in the Adjutant-General's report, to average about thirty thousand dollars a year. If in any other department of militia training and discipline results half so important were ever achieved at an expense twice as great, we should be very glad to have it made known. A National Guardsman who cannot shoot is not a soldier. To cut down expenses in the most important element of the soldiership of the National Guard is a blunder, and a wrong done to the public.

The Question of Salaries.

A majority of a committee of the Boston School Board has recommended that the salaries of the teachers in the public schools be reduced about five and a half per cent. Of course such a measure cannot be proposed without exciting the opposition of the teachers and their friends. But there is also a very strong feeling against it among the citizens who take the most interest in the schools and inherit the pride with which they have in the past been regarded in Boston. We shall not discuss the question of the

advisability of making the recommended reduction. Whether the Boston School Board can get as good teachers at smaller salaries than are now paid is something we know nothing about. The city certainly ought to have as competent men and women should change his name to STANLEY JAY for the instruction of its children as it can secure, for Boston gathers into its public schools a larger proportion of its young people than any other great city of the Union. Eighty-eight per cent, of the school population are in the public schools. In New York the proportion is only about one-half. It is true that the private and parochial schools here provide for one-eighth of the school population, while in Boston they instruct only one-twelfth; but there is also in

> the number is below two thousand. It is, perhaps, impolitic for Boston to try to get its teachers for less money than it now pays. School teachers there are engaged for brief periods only, and are therefore made so insecure in their places that men and women best fitted for the profession of teaching are not to be discouraged from undertaking it. When they also see that their pay is liable at any time to be arbitrarily reduced, they may be likely to leave the business in the hands of inferior

New York a very large class of children who

are not in the schools at all, while in Boston

teachers, who will do only perfunctory work. That might be urged as an argument against the proposed reduction, and it would be one worth regarding. The main argument against reduction used by the member of the committee who opposed cutting the salaries does not, however, deserve the same sort of attention. He took the pains to make a careful estimate of the incomes of Boston lawyers, doctors, and ministers, and found that they were much larger in many cases than the salaries of the public school teachers. These estimates, which he says are trustworthy, are as follows:

"Of the lawyers of Boston fity have an income \$10,000 and upward; 100 have an income of \$,000 to \$10,000; 100 or more have an income from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Of the physicians, eleven probably receive \$5,000 to \$50,000 to \$50,000; to \$50,000 to \$50,000; to \$50,000. In three leading Protestant denominations (the only ones con-cerning which time has been had to make inquiry) there are twenty-one ministers whose salaries are from \$4.00 to \$10,000.1

But what is the inference from those certainly very interesting estimates? Is it that the Boston teachers ought to be paid more, or ought not to be paid less? It is rather that if a man succeeds in Boston as a lawyer or physician he will make more money by his profession than he can ever hope to make by teaching. It he doesn't succeed better than the average, however, he will make much less. Probably the average income of the lawyers and physicians of Boston is less than that of the school teacher, but those who do well do much better than he.

The true way would be to compare the salaries paid the teachers with those paid men and women in other employments requiring an equal amount of natural ability we have no doubt it would be found that the Boston school teachers are very well paid as salaries go in that city.

Election Reform.

At the beginning of the legislative ses sion. Mr. Erastus Brooks offered a series of resolutions calling upon the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly to report upon the expediency and constitutionality of laws making the State election laws apply to primary elections. Within a few weeks afterward Mr. BROOKS introduced three bills for the attainment of the purposes sought in the selection of candidates for town, city, and county officers, and members of Assembly.

In his resolutions and speech Mr. BROOKS appears to believe that the adoption of these measures would finally end the Boss system or one-man power, bring local issues into greater prominence, and substitute the people for the machine. If this view be cor. rect, they should at least be properly and promptly examined

The passage of the resolutions would seem to leave no alternative but to report the bills for the consideration of the House. The Assembly Chamber, not the recesses of the committee room, is the proper place for

the examination of their merits. Public sentiment is rapidly gravitating toward the question of election reform, and mere party expediency must not be brought against an important measure which affects equally the interests of every citizen and of all parties.

Our Own Evarts Declines.

Our Own Evarrs, though urgently in vited thereto, declines the honor of a public dinner before leaving to attend the Monetary Conference. We are sorry for that, because he is at times very witty, and there has been a great dearth of wit in public speeches of late. Even if he could not attend the dinner himself, he might have sent his partner, Mr. CHOATE, and that would have been something, one of the principal points of difference between them being that Mr. Evants was one of the original stockholders of THE SUN, while Mr. CHOATE

cannot boast of that distinction. If Mr. Evants had begun declining a little ooner, how much better it would have been for him! He should have declined to aid the visiting statesmen in counting out Mr. TILDES, and he should have declined a seat Mr. Haves's Fraudulent Cabinet.

It must seem very strange to Mr. Evants, even with his moderate and modest estimate of his own abilities, to see small men in the Rupublican party made President in preference to himself!

Still, he is Our Own Evants, and we wish he had accepted the dinner tendered him and made a speech, even if it had contained only a few short sentences.

The readjusted Senator spoke yesterday hundred thousand men. Adjutant-General disappointed audience of outsiders. No reply was made to Gen. Manore's exposition of himto a full and interested Senate and a large and sponsibility in undermining and overthrow- | self. On the motion of Mr. Dawis, who seems to | arij ascale

have transferred his protection from the Ponca Indians to Manore, the Senate adjourned. I was through Senator Dawns's timely and philanthropic intervention on Saturday that the Senate adjourned just in season to prevent MAHONE'S temper from getting the better of

his discretion. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial told an interesting story the other day about the almost brotherly relations between Gen. GARPIELD and Mr. CONK-LING, as evinced in their personal demeanor toward each other. When Mr. CONKLING called at the White House not long ago, GARFIELD hastened to meet him, extending both hands and exclaiming. "How are you, Roscon?"

This story is not strictly vouched for by Field Marshal Munar Halstead's correspondent. Possibly it may be apocryphal. Indeed, most of the accounts of Mr. Congling's alleged visit to the White House agree in saying that he did not see the President at all, and differ only as o whether the Senator called when he knew the President would be out or the President ook care to absent himself when he knew the Senator was coming.

But if Gon. GARFIELD has really been solicitous to know how Roscon is, he was supplied with the desired information yesterday by Senator PLATT in a very full and explicit manner.

From this time forth the North Atlantic is likely to present a busier spectacle than ever before in the world's history. The immigration is already enormous and unprecedented foretelling a prodigious rush in the milder months to come. The rush of tourists in the opposite direction has also begun early, and in great volume. Thus, although there is no special attraction of a world's fair this year on either continent, the steamship business and the passenger sailing craft business will be great, and probably all vessels that can be suitably used for this purpose will find constant employment.

The remarkably large proportion of Jewish pupils in the normal and public schools of this city who draw prizes or make the highest records has been puzzling the Springfield Re-publican, which tries to explain it by suggesting that perhaps "Jewish families of training patronize the public schools more than like families who are not Jews." In other words, that "the children from families with an intellectual past, which in other cases are sent to private schools, are, in the case of Jews, sent to school at the public expense. Jewish boys and girls are scarcely as common at our colleges and preparatory schools as one would expect from the well-to-do circles of Jewish families."

We do not know upon what evidence the Republican assumes that families with " an intellectual past," of whom, as is well known, there is an overflowing abundance in New England, send their children to private schools, or that such families produce brighter children than poor and uncultivated families, less favored historically, but vigorous and healthy now. If these assumptions are correct, private schools ought to show an average of attainments much greater than those of the public schools; but it is questionable whether the superiority would not, upon a test, be found with the latter.

matter of fact, the Republican's notion that the Jews do not attend the private schools as well as those who are not Jews is erroneous. There may be few Jewish pupils in New England private schools or in small denominational colleges, where it would argue considerable simplicity to look for them; but an ex-amination of the catalogues of the private schools of New York and other large cities, and of the leading universities of the country, will show that fully as many Jews attend institutions of that character as is proportionate to their number. Some of the most noted private schools of this city have a large proportion of Jewish pupils. Besides, there are wealthy Jewish families that send their children to private schools and to the universities in Germany.

Our neighbor, the Stants Zeitung, replies t the Republican on one point by saving that if it were true that few or no Jewish pupils attend private schools, the reason would not be that the wealthier Jews wish to avoid the expense, but probably that greater prejudice is to be enountered there than in the more cosmopolitan and liberal public schools, where the Jews are represented among the instructors, and where the pupils are not filled with notions of select-ness and superlority. "Jewish families of means," says the Staats Zeitung, "certainly do not begrudge expense in educating their children." It would be strange were this not so. The Jews are known to be among the most liberal contributors to public charities, in which they have only an indirect personal interest, ready to expend money in educating their own children.

But supposing that they did prefer to send their children to the public schools, as many intelli-gent parents do as a matter of principle, why should that be characterized as educating them "at the public expense?" They pay their share toward the support of the public schools, and, wealthy or poor, are warranted in having their children educated in them, if they see fit.

Still, as we have said, the fact is that Jewish pupils are distributed both in the public and in private schools about the same as others are The serious objection must be urged to the Republican's theory that its facts are all wrong.

It will be singular if the first practical use found for that formidable engine of war, the Encesson torpedo, should be one of saving property and assisting commerce. The recommendation which has lately best made to the Fire Commissioners to use the torpedo for sinking shing that get aftre in the harbor, with a view of saving their bulls and cargoes, clearly contemplates a peaceful employment of the de structive machine.

The strike of fifty Quebec Indians for higher wages at quarrying shows a capacity in the red men for imitating some of the ways of the white.

A momentary gleam of comfort for the stricken war party in Cape Colony was the prospect that the Boers would fall to fighting with each other; but now it seems to be deprived of even this faint consolation.

An Outspoken Maine Democrat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The masses of the Democracy of Maine are in a discouraged, dis-gusted, and hopeless condition. They have no confidence in their leasures, who seem to be lacking not only in honesty but courage and common sense. Yes, the Demo-eratic party of Maine is lost, strayed, or stolen. Just now it would be hard to find it. There is great dissausfaction among honest Republicans, but where are the dissatisfied to go! How dark looks the juture! We are like a ship at sea

without any rubler. Encept the New York Six and a few others, there is no force or power in the press. Long may The Six live to fight correction and demoralization.

Saco, March 26. W. F. Pike. The Inspection of Charities.

A petition has been numerously signed in this city asking the State Senate to favorably consider the bill entitled "An act to cooler upon the State Charities And Association the power to visit, inspect, and examine any of the State charitable institutions, county poorhouses, and town poorhouses, and city almshouses poornouses, and town poornouses, and city almoshouses within the State." The petitioners believe that the passange of this act will be of public bencht, and that meler its operation-makerial improvements can be effected in our noisie charities, tending greatly to the advantage of the taxosysts who support these insulations, no less that to the improvement of the moral and physical conditions to their numbers. They believe that the field to distinct their characters are the conditions to the provide the pr

In the Interest of Clean Streets.

The Committee of Twenty-one went to Albany category to use the passage by the Legislature of their treet cleaning bill. They were accompanied by Comptree constant but here were accompanied by Comp-relier countried and Richard J. Merisson, whis appear-ents Mayor Gram. Several Persibents of afrect sub-cad constants went by the same trans to appear the country the bill which makes it a fundamentar to mental by subsequential of street without a jur-ation in succeived of a street country.

Mr. David M. Main's "Treasury of English Somets (Worthington) is an elegant and valuable yet une. Its contents cover the period from the year 1500 down to 1874. No American sound is included, nor any

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- The opposing factions in the Republican party are fast approaching a collision. Ever since the third term was first proposed, the leaders of the contending forces have struggled for the ascendancy, each side intending to use the machinery of

the party for its particular benefit. For four years the third-termers have been practically excluded from the public crib. All through the Fraudulent Administration they were not only estracised, but insuited and degraded by intentional indignities. Deliberately deceived by Hayes in the original organization of the Cabinet, Mr. Conkling and others of his friends never crossed the threshold of the White House during that period.

The Grant managers were hopeful of a change in 1880 that would give them the new Administration, and thus make up for their previous exclusion. They were badly beaten at Chicago by a combination to which Mr. Blaine contributed the chief part. Their defeat was rendered all the more galling because it was brought about by the present Secretary of State, the abusive rival and the old antagonist

of the Senator from New York.

How keenly and how bitterly the result at Chicago was felt is attested in the striking fact that when Mr. Blaine made a complimentary visit to Gen. Grant in New York, he was rudely denied admission, after being detained an unreasonable time, as if to emphasize the affront. This hostile spirit has been exhibited in intercourse with nearly all the active opponents of the third term.

It was not, perhaps, singular that Mr. Conkling and his associates, after their experience under Hayes and their overthrow at Chicago, should have stood back passively and allowed the Presidential canvass to proceed, with seeming indifference as to the result. How it would have ended had they continued in this state of mind cannot be doubted. Gen. Garfield was beaten by common consent until Simon Cameron went to Mentor and arranged the basis of an understanding with the third-termers.

The nature of that agreement cannot be long concealed. Whatever it was, the effect was to bring Mr. Conkling and his friends to the front; to make Gen. Grant a personal and a most effective element in the campaign; to replace despair with confidence by new issues; to stimulate zeal in every direction, and finally to

achieve an unexpected success. The prospect was gloomy in the extreme when this movement began. Mr. Blaine had lost his own State, and both Indiana and Ohlo were about to follow Maine's example. The party was depressed everywhere, and the contest was almost given up. The turn in the political situation was as sudden and as energetic as was the wonderful achievement of Sheridan in the valley of Virginia, when he snatched victory from a seemingly crushing disaster.

Gen, Garfield was elected President, and unquestionably by this influence. In a few weeks after the election, and before the meeting of Congress, he offered the Department of State to Mr. Biaine without an intimation of any kind to Mr. Conkling. Subsequently, he invited Mr. Allison, chief of Mr. Blaine's staff, to Mentor, and virtually offered him the Treasury. He called others into consultation, but he never asked Mr. Conkling's advice in any way, and had no correspondence with him until near the time of his departure for Washington.

Mr. Conkling's visit to Mentor was satisfact tory, so far as friendly assurances from Gen. Garfield could make it so. He came away persuaded that Judge Folger would be Secretary of the Treasury, and that the Federal offices in New York would be mainly controlled by the wishes and recommendations of the two Senators. Judge Folger went to Mentor on the heels of Mr. Conkling, expecting to get the Treasury portfolio. But before he reached there, Mr. Binine had notified the President elect that he would renounce the Premiership if hampered by that appointment, and Garfield then sought to extricate himself by offering Folger the Department of Justice. This was promptly de

When Garfield reached Washington he did not confer with Conkling in regard to the Cabinet. James was appointed without his recommendation and without his previous knowledge of such an intention. The appointment of James was intended as a stroke of policy, to silence the Senator's dissatisfaction and to serve as a peace offering before the public.

The record is now brought down to the renomination of the marshals, District Attorney, and a few other officers whom Hayes attempted to remove in the closing days of his career. They had no great importance politically, but as they were mostly the friends of Conkling, the act was regarded as a demonstration of friendly ling toward the Senator.

That delusion was soon corrected by the nomination of Judge Robertson for the first office in the gift of the Administration, which in political magnitude and in influence swallows up all others. It is the key of partisan power in the State. It attracts the attention of the whole country. To confer this important place upon the man of all others who is most distasteful to Mr. Conkling, and who antagonized him at Chicago by an open bolt, cannot be treated as an ordinary preference or a mere political reward.

That there was a stinging purpose in this act is revealed by the manner in which it was done. The President had publicly pledged himself to consult Senators and Representatives concursing local appointments. In this case he not only broke that pledge, but he also utterly ignored the member of the Cabinet from New York by concealing his intention. The nomination was flung in Mr. Conkling's face, and he was substantially told: "I gave you the other day a District Attorney, in whom you were not much interested, and a couple of marshals; but now I send you a Collector who overtops them all, and who is your avowed and unforgiven enemy. What are you going to do

about it ?" From the nomination at Chicago down to the nomination of the Collector, the hand of Blaine is plainly visible at every stage. The name of Robertson is something more than a direct challenge to Conkling, for it notifies him in the plainest terms that his influence with this Administration will be no greater than it was with its predecessor, when Hayes refused to ap-

point Platt Postmaster-General. Within the first three weeks the lines are drawn, and the ancient quarrol between Blaine and Conkling is revived with embittered intensity. Blaine has the power and he has the audacity to use it. He means to crush Conkling, and he begins the work in the New York Custom House. The Senator's friends give out that the nomination may be withdrawn and good relations be thus restored. But they can hardly expect a surrender that would disgrace those concerned in it.

William Beach Lawrence's Burlat. The funeral of the late William Beach Law-

read the services. There was no sermon. The pall bearers were ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish, Charles O'Cor lum, John L O'Sullivan, Samuel H. Ruggles, David Dud'er Field, Jesse Seligman, John E. Ward, James W. Gerard Dr. Watson, Dr. J. C. Willing of Washington, and Mr. Dr. Watson, Dr. J. C. Wining of Washington, and Mr. Platt. The morriers were the three sons of the dead man, Issae Lawrence with his wife, ten. Abert Lallatin Lawrence, and James K. Lawrence. The briefs we shall in the receiving vanit of the charge, and with be taken to the burying time of the Lawrence and with be taken to the burying time of the Lawrence and with be taken to the burying time of the Lawrence and with be taken to the burying time of the Lawrence and with beautiful from the following the control of the lawrence and the lawrence a John Mark Praisady, at 1 Sucos Meers, all of old New York hambers. It is understood that Mr. Lasten o's property, which is valued at Electrical to be remark airled among the children.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 28,-The Catakilla are again covered with anow. At tentate stong the Uniter and Belgware Shairned, which runs from the city to Stand-ford, the aware visually, the show is from three to loar

A Suit Against Borseflesh.

GARPIELD'S ACCOUNT WITH CONKLING.

The French Author Thinks Ireland Unripe for Revolution

A few weeks ago Mr. Parnell visited Paris for the purpose of urging Victor Hugo to publish an address to mankind upon the wrongs of Ireland. Though it was announced that Victor Hugo had agreed to do the business urged upon him by Mr. Parnell, yet, for some reason or other, his promised address has not made its appearance. The probability of procuring from that quarter such a document as would be satisfactory to those concerned may be judged from an interview published some time since in the Irish World. The important feature of the interview, embodying the real ground of Victor Hugo's judgment, is his reply to the final question of the reporter. Very possibly if, instead of being plous and Catholic, the Irish people were rationalistic and irreligious, the French philosopher might take a different view of the matter from that here given:

Reporter-What do you think of Ireland? Victor Huge-Ireland is far from France, yet Ireland is mar to us. Far from us, owing to the fact that England omes between, and is a great obstacle to our closer con nection. Ireland is very near us if we consider what strong ties of social and political sympathy have sub-sisted, and still subsist, between France and Ireland. England comes between us, but she cannot break the noral chain that binds the Irish and the French. Ireland's geographical position is not favorable in our case I would like to shift her to this side of England, and sens England about her business to the other side. In that new position your country would not only be morally and sympathetically near us, but she would be our next door neighbor geographically. Reporter—Why is it that France—especially Republi-

can France-has always taken such an interest in Ire-

sides in ages past. In the last century your Irish brigades fought and hied for us, and in the closing years of the same century Republican France essayed to give you aid to wrost your independence from England—though, for reasons not blamable to the French, Ireland is not indeendent set. Reporter-You have heard of the great land sgitation treised? Hugo-I have, and consider it a most hopeful sign of

reland's redecuption.
Reporter—You understand, I suppose, the workings of
the land system against which the agitation is directed? Huge-I understand the system to be that by which icht or nine hundred persons own, or claim to own, the ntice soil. That system means this: There are in Ire-and eight or nine hundred lords and somewhat over five millions escluces (slaves). A miserably small fraction tyr sunize the rest-the vast majority are the automatons unjust and absurd one. It is unjust inasmuch as it pain pers and enriches the minority of a people at the expense the majority, and is consequently an outrage upon stice; it is absurd, for it contains an anomaly, and must have the effect of impoveriahing the country. I say, and I hold, that a neonly that live under such a system are wellingly and with their eyes open advancing on the ligh road to political if not personal destruction. You know we broke narrhorably with that system at the era of our great revolution. Before that revolution we French were cursed with the same system which at present afects you trish.

Reporter—Do you mink the trish need such a revolu-

stars of the peoples of this nineteenth century. How

ever, this land agitation should inspire the friends of

reland and of humanity with hope. Press onward

Physicians Warned Against a Swindler.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Put mem

ers of the medical profession on their guard against a nangoing about our city claiming to be a doctor, and

borrowing money to take him and his wife home to some point in South Carolina. He is an impostor, and has got ten money from myself and one or two friends, and to

each begives a different name. He tells a very likely

n this " find"-perham 225 in all-which have lain in

The Boyton Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. M. P.

Boyton, a citizen of the United States, nacondemned and unconvicted of any crime, her in an English dungeon.

Boyton was one of the fourteen men tried in Dublin by

Give Berton a fair trial, or release him at once! New York, March 23. Partick Forn.

RAILROAD NOTES.

One hundred and twenty two eight sheeled coal cars recently made a train on the Erre, the longest train that ever passed over the road.

ever passed over the road.

They turn out a fundhed reagine dair in the great Borsag Warks, Bertin, dermand, whereas it 1841, the veri they made the first locationize, but low was completed in the twelve months. The works give employment to 3,780 mm.

The "Moders" that are to be used in hauling coal from the inlines are mammont become every life most powerful it the world. They would tweet tolto most powerful in the world. They would tweet tolto the thin and in the daily of the world they are the first powerful fitty loaded cars of twenty they each.

The Real Republican Platform.

The high and hely purpose which our party new proposes

la to retain the macful key that casily uncloses

And which with constant effort we depend against

The many millions stored within the nation's treasury vanits.

the men and things we class to had an after demetation

Are welcome to our losoma when they serve this hobb

We hold ourse see in readitions to honor and default.

Let all the propte understant from this sincere admission

Thus may it be acknowledged as the Leight of our

And what we used to stignatize as fool reputiation:

a jury of twelve subjects of Great Britain, presecuted by

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.

Agitate these living issues.

reland's redemp

stead of ex-Gov. Penton, and when the former
withdrew from active service he transferred
his allegiance to Senator Conkling. It was natural, therefore, for Conkling to select his tried
friend for the vice-Presidency in the Chicago
Convention when Ohioasked New York to name
the candidate. And since the purchase of Mahone, does not Republican domination in the
Senate hinge upon Gen. Arthur?

The Pestmanster-General must be also charged
to the Senator. Mr. James profosass profound
devotion to the interests of Mr. Conkling. There
may be truth in the rumor that the Onelda Chilef
frowned upon his young houchman for disarranging his plane about the Cabinet by letting
Garfield early understand he hat was willianto
tase a place in it if the President desired. But
as soon as he was in, did not James atone for
this error by preclaiming to a crowd in Weshington that "Excelsior" on the New York
shield was a synonyme for tonkling? The
lucrative office of Posimastor in New York of the
lucrative office of Posimastor in New York of the
lucrative office of Posimastor in New York
shield was a synonyme for tonkling.

The post of Minister to France has some to
be regarded as the most desirable of all the
loreign appointments, especially to a rich man,
who has nothing else to do but shine. Mr.
Conkling has discovered the Hon. Levi F.
Morton as a great statesman and diplomatist.
He first mistook him for an eminent financier.
The President did not see him in that light, but
he instantiv, recognized his other moritis, sent
him to Faris, and charged him to Conkling.

Mr. Conkling was a candidate for President
him to Faris, and charged him to Conkling.

Mr. Conkling was a candidate for President
him to Faris, and charged him to Conkling.

Mr. Conkling was a candidate for President
him to Faris, and charged him to took the
sound of the Dougal to be Marsian of the Northera District of New York State Convention for
the election of delegates to Cincinnati met at
Syracuse in February. Many districts were
doubtful, and a stormy time tion to get back their lands!

Hugo-As for revolution, I do not think, judging from
the past, that the recope of Ireland are equal to a revolution. I tell you sincerely I do not believe that the Irish people, in their present circumstances, and governed as they are by the land autocrats on the one hand, and a few dictatorial churchmen on the other, can have many hopes of gaining back their lands from those who now hold them. In the great advance the world is making or the path of civilization and progress you Irish are lagging behind. To my mind you do not seem alive or progressive enough. Your instincts are too conservative or the present age; and as long as you do not move on with the rest of Europe you must bear up with those ills and misfortunes and misery which fall to the lot of people similarly situated. I state my views candidly. Still, the truth is the truth, and should never be con cealed. I love the Irish people, but I should love you more if you kent pace better with the grand ideas of man's natural and equal rights that form the guiding

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- The President

on his own motion, has opened an account cur-

rent (so it is reported) with Senator Conkling

by which he hopes to secure peace, harmony

and success for his administration. It is proof

of the low condition to which the Republican

party has fallen that this account has no rela-

tion to principles and measures, but solely

Let us, then, look at the ledger from a purely

A good deal of controversy has sprung up on

the point whether, as the books now stand, Gar-field or Conkling has got the best of it in the

division of the offices, or, in other words, have the Stalwarts or their rivals obtained the larger

share of the spoils? An impartial auditor would begin by charging Mr. Conkling with the

Vice-Presidency. It is true that in earlier days

Gen. Arthur was a Morgan man. But this clas-

sification arose before any faction had arisen

which took the name of Conkling. In the old

divisions Arthur followed ex-Gov. Morgan in-

withdrew from active service he transferred

his allegiance to Senstor Conkling. It was not

stead of ex-Gov. Fenton, and when the former

to the distribution of patronage in New York

business point of view.

in the Senate?
All the above nominations are now pending.
Will the Senate discriminate between them?
Everybody says there will either be no contest
over them, or else a very bitter one indeed.

War Department Gossip.

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- Col. Ingersolnot our genial, materialistic Col. Bob, but a character who professed to be a newspaper correspondent of the occasional class, also held the position of librarian to the War Department under the Hon. G. W. McCrary, Secretary of War. Ingersol, by honeyed and impecunious vays, obtained from the Secretary a few hundred dollars, and before the debt was paid Ingersol died. A young man was appointed as his successor, with the proviso that \$50 per month should be withheld from his salary until his deceased predecessor's financial deficiency was made good, and this arrangement was fully

Another product growing out of this episode was the advantage it gave to a little ring in the War Department. A dapper little fellow, known as H. T. Crosby, was picked up by Secretary McCrary in Washington, and appointed chick elerk of the War Department. While Crosby professed to hall from Iowa, he was known in Washington as an habitué of a Ninth street drinking saloon. With these qualifications and chareteristics, together with his position as chief

ing saloon. With these qualifications and characteristics, together with his position as chief clerk, intrusted with much of Secretary McCrary's private affairs, especially in contracts and appointment, Crosby became a power in the War Department, possessing the key to much unwritten matter pertaining to official peccadilloes in department practice. He was fully familiar with the transaction and arrangement growing out of the decease of Librarian Ingersol. One of the official associates of Crosby is a Capt. Bradly of the Adjutant-General's office, who has been from his regiment nearly a dozen years, and being ordered to it, declined to obey the order, as he was also in possession of the fact of the librarian's delinquency and other peculiarities of the department. These he held over Secretary McCrary's head, and succeeded in having the order annulled.

Upon the accession of Secretary Ramsey the matter of sending Capt. Bradly to his regiment was again agitated; but it was squeletted by the Ring upon Gen. Garfield's election. Crosby and Capt. Bradly got excused from duty upon the pretext of visiting New Orleans during the Mardi Gras; but instead of going there they slipped over to Mentor, and by some means ingratiated themselves into the good graces of the President elect.

There is another peculiarity which may sometimes be observed in Washington. As Chief Clerk of the War Department Crosby was inclined to run the appointment business in the interest of personal friends and sarons, forming a little ring which was obnoxious to other aspirants desirous of sharing in the profits and spoils. Opposing interests were thus created, and the thing culminated by those in authority deciding, as a better means of subserving the interests of the summing a little ring which was obnoxious to other aspirants desirous of sharing in the profits and spoils. Opposing interests were a young Irish-American and an ex-Confederate—a trio which gave great annoyance to Crosby and Bradly and their friends. The wholesale batch of clorks who

is surmised that he has been overawed by the Crosby and Bradir Ring, and under such in-fluence has been advised to post the following notice in the War Department: It not being possible for the Secretary of War to hear errors implications for cleraships, A... applicat is will be their papers with the chief ciers, who will submit

And now Chief Clerk Crosby and Capt, Bradly are happy. They are the "hig Indiana" of the War Dopartment in the matter of appointments and dismissals; the former with better opporant

Mr. Tilden's Mut in Omaha.

From the Country Herald.

A friend called on Sunney Dillon at the With-A Suit Against Horsedesh.

A suit was commenced in the United States in the was a summer of the west for the waste of the summer of the waste of the

FICTOR HUGO ON IRELAND.

-The Jews of Hungary form less than five per cent, of the population, but they furnish eighteen per cent, of the university students, and two-thirds of the Jewish students study jurispruder

SUNBEAMS.

-The law in Rhode Island against intermarriage between blacks and whites has been repealed. There is now no such statute in New England, but several of the Northern States still prohibit such marriages. -Charles Wolshencroft of the Salvation Charles Wolshencrole of the Salvation
Army who once came to this country as an evangebut
has been sent to prison in England for stealing a watch
lie was arrested while conducting a prayer meeting, and
the watch was found in his pocket. Two other members

of the army have been convicted of thieving. -Mr. William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett the husband of the Baroness Eurdrit-Coutts, took out a certificate of naturalization on June 25, 1880. The country to which he beloaged was the Umited States. His

brother, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., obtained a cerus cate of naturalization three or four years ago. -The London Times says : " It can scarce. ly be doubted that all London, along its main thorough-fares, will discard gas for the electric light within the present century. The really cautions and heritating progress of the invention must remind not a few or the equally cautious and hesitating progress of gas."

-The story is told of a San Francisco man of sudden wealth, who desired a gallery of family non-traits, and supplied the want by buying a locus old por-traits while travelling abroad. He had the nome of all rubbed out, and his family nose, which is peculiar, carefully painted in, thus making the pictures probable. -Boucleault declares that he really means

to form a dramatic company of sons and daughters of successful actors. He has engaged two sons of Jeff, took a daughter and two sons of Sothern, a daughter of Lydia Thompson, and his own offspring. The project seems risky, for none of these has yet achieved much success on the stage, unless it be Lytton Sothers, who has played a season to Australia as Dandreny, -March 13 was the centenary of the dis-

overy of the planet Uranus by Herschol, at Bath, white engaged in the telescopic comparison of a large number of stars. The name given by Herschei to his new rishest was Georgium Solar, in honor of the reigning King, George III. But this name gave no satisfaction to actron omers, and, after a variety of suggestions, that of Uranas at the proposal of Bode, was adopted.

-The Edinburgh newspapers publish a statement respecting the repeated appearances of one woman before the police court of that town. She was twenty-two in 1971, and between that date and 1980 she was taken into custody 156 times. Once a charge was withdrawn, once she was admontshed. In every other case she was either fined or imprisoned. "Incapable scenis to have been the most frequent charge. -Count Herbert Bismarck, the eldest son

of the Prince, has cloped with Princess de Carolaga Benther, whose husband has instituted proceedings for divorce. Count Herbert declares he will only return on condition his father assents to his marriage with the divorcée. The Princess is older than her lover, and has a daughter 14 years of see. She was lady of honor to the Empress, and one of the greatest beauties of the German -An army officer, writing to the Army and

Nory Register, says that the late tion. Upton was exceedingly popular among his subordinates in the Pacific department. He established rooms for reading, tollands and refreshment, was social and pleasant in his habits, and did not appear like a man who would ever commit suicide. "He conceived the idea," the writer explains, "that he had met with some insuperable difficulties in his work upon tactics, and that initiales which had been made might involve a sacridee of life. This, acting upon a merbidiv sensitive organization, probably rendered as by temperary ill benith, caused the track end." A negro maniae started out at St. James,

La., brandishing a long knife, and declaring that he had been deputed by heaven to kill everybody. He stabled four persons in going as many miles. A mounted nessenger was sent about to give warning of his coming, and the people locked themselves in their houses. At length a company of man, armed with gues, was hastly formed. They lay in ambush to shoot the madman when he came along. But Jules Dufresne said it was sliame to slay him in cold blood, in view of the fact that he was presponsible, and offered to capture him alone, without taking his life. Taking only a club, Dufresne facet the negro in the road, and after a desperate struggle dis-

-A recent sale of shares in the New River Company, one of the corporations which supply London with water, shows an advance in value, portions of free-hold King's shares being sold at the rate of £03,225 per share, whereas in 1879 the market value of a King's share was £00,000. What are known as "King's shares epresent one-half the original seventy two shares. They were taken over by King James I. from Sir Hugh Mydelten in consideration of providing half the original cost of the undertaking-about half a million of money, The remainder, which are called "adventurers' shares," have certain speculative advantages, and are worth, as a rule, a friffe more. The £100 paid-up shares, some of which were sold at the same time, at an average price of £380 per share, represent additional capital raised in more or less recont times.

each he gives a different name. He tells avery likely story, and so enlists the sympulic of kind-hearted physicians. He claims to have gone West to settle, and the climate, Ac., disagreeing with him, he is on his way thou to South Carolina, and thind himself and wire in New York just 22a, on the first short of the manny necessary to set them home. Most any one would reel servy for a fellow or practitioner. He is about 36, weathers in the abroduct processing the set of processing the set of the service of the se -One Cuylen, a notorious Paris confidence man, has lately come to grief. Nature, according to the French police authorities,hasendowed M. Cuylen with "a melancholy and sympathetic countenance," and on the strength, apparently, of his dolorous mien he devised a system of what may be described as "the Mourning De-partment of Swindling." He kept a very sharp lookout or tunerals among the affluent classes, and a day or two niter the ceremony it was his practice to wait on the be-reaved representatives of the deceased, and make, osten-sibly as an employee of the cemetery authorities a de-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was an made by the administration of the Pompes Panetres. Cuylen had obtained payment, it was stated on his trial. officer of the Fifth Ohio Cavairy, and served in the very region which Pike describes, and new have one of the of no fewer than 400 distinct sums of five-and-twenty Gov. Joe Brown" triple-pointed pikes. But the weapons france each by this fraud alone

... The late Emperer of Russia, says Labouchers, was not only one of the handsomest men in his dominions, but one of the best, and his manners were always most courteous to all who were brought in contact with him. It is more than twenty years since I saw him. He then used frequently to call and take tea at the English Embassy. He was always under the impression that his intention was not known beforehand. But even then precautions were taken to maure his safety, and his coachman, unknown to him, informed the Embassy of the contemplated visit some hours before it took piace. He had then a worn, sad air, as though the empire, it not life, were a trouble to him. His honest desire was that all under his rule should be happy. His own idea of happiness seemed to be to play at cards for small stakes with his cronies, and occasionally to kill a bear. Any one more atterly unfitted to reign as an autocrat never did reign as one.

a jury of twelve subjects of Great Britain, presecuted by
the Government's Attorney-General, assisted by the
ablest lead taleaf of the English and Irish bars, and by
a verdict of ten to two of that same furly declared not
guilty of any thread sect or word in their accustance for a
respect of the second section of the construction for a
respect of the second section of the construction of the constitutional triumats of the land declare it
has no right under existing law to do.

The arrest of Boyton is a matter that demands the attention of the American tecuje, and the action of the
fovernment of the United States.
Give Boyton a fair trial, or release him at once! -The London Academy says: "Last week ir. Quaritch gave a dinner to some men well knowe in literary and autiquarian circles who wished to see his choicest MSS, before some of them—as it may be—have England for America. His Lydgate Siege of Troy it certainly a magnificent MS, with most interesting and brilliant illuminations, but much too good to have been done by the poet himself. The great Tallot's Prayer Book or Book of Hours, with early French and English poems corred into it by at least three different scribes, is also a most precious relic, and enght not to leave the country even at £1,000. The Italian 'Appeals glo Visions' is the most beautiful of the set, but has not the associations of the MS from which 'the great Alcides of An electric railway has been essablished in the Brusthe field read his daily prayers. We do not go further with the list of fitteen MSS exhibited, but need hardly say that no such collection was ever before in the The new bridge of the Eric over the Susquefianna at Dwego will cost nearly \$150,00. A railroad hournal says that 10,000 brakemen were killed in 1880 on the roads of the United states

hands of an English brokseller as his own property -Another painful sensation has been occasioned in Paris by the disappearance of a Duke and Duchess, who have left an army of crediters behind them, and a familly of young children in the hands of servants to whom long arrears of wages are due. These retainer have not the slightest notion whether their master and mistress are hiding themselves from dons and huns of the law, or have committed suicide. M is Dur is the third of his title, which was or Napoleonic creation. Mine in Buchesse is of the best Legitimist nobility. They married for love, and Plutus blessed greatly their moon. The Duchesse was a leader of fashion. Her dresses were works of art. She had obscard beauty, and a style of he own which was intimitable. It appears that the formule in which the noble couple were launched in matrixous had been for some time spent before they disappeared The Due trusted to baccarat for an income was alteriomemily good for some time-it suddenly sime to an end. Hence the right.

hand fifty fonded ears of twenty time each.

The Soyran and Orribers Railway bridge across the river Voiga, in Russel, that flushed, cost \$5,00,000. Where the bridge is built for river to more than a mile wide. This 14 itera which support the gridgers are like the fact which support the gridgers are like the continuous tensions and be test which support the gridgers 300 leet ining and by test wate.

Car wheels are now kept in their piace without being accepted to the water and the gridgers are consistent for an another the sale and wheel, as the sale thrief to fit the wheel salety, and are driven in place for hydranic cressure. Provides the initial driven the axios are covered with a thin coat of white lead and oil, which harders in a short time, and holds the wheel so frinkly in place that a pressure of from 18 to 140 time is required to remove a broken axio from the wheel in which it is placed. -Preparations are nearly completed for the performance at Harvard next month of the Getipus Tyranius of Sophistics. The roles were de-stributed last full, and frequent reluarsely were held atter has composed the necessary mode for pertant churus, who represent the sed men of Toles-The matter of cremondation, after many difference and discussions. Was bot in Long Dier in reference actors are reference theory fill, the proteonic selection in and of actors are record fill, the proteonic selection and of actors of some expensions, and the animals of the selection of the proteonic and the selection of the se The great and glorious organish in we to all the land Lemmard R Getreles W B Manning J R 16-5.

Hebry Norman Curtis Guell, G W Lemm A W B with a min Own Washing A in heaviest tree and Own Washing A in heaviest tree and the Bullia tests of the Bullia tests of the fine the first of And which we proudly ching to as neighborhoodly ones, is that the country's attress shall be continued to over friends, with all concurrents and

and the stage set in the aid treath fashing